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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/664,370	09/17/2003	Mario Jovelino Del Nunzio	C4247(C)	4573
201	7590	07/14/2004	EXAMINER	
DOUYON, LORNA M				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1751		

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/664,370	DEL NUNZIO ET AL.
	Examiner Lorna M. Douyon	Art Unit 1751

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 September 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5 pages</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taylor, Jr. et al. (US Patent 4,664,836), hereinafter “Taylor, Jr.”.

Taylor, Jr. teaches a drain cleaning composition comprising an initial effervescent system which includes 20-55% by weight of a solid acid source such as citric acid, 40-70% by weight of a carbonating agent, namely, an alkali carbonate, and from about 5 to about 30% by weight of a drying agent like silica gel (see col. 6, lines 11-37). Taylor, et al, however, fails to disclose a laundry detergent composition having an equilibrium relative humidity value as that recited.

Even though Taylor, Jr. does not teach a laundry use of his composition, the two different intended uses are not distinguishable in terms of the composition, see *In re Thuau*, 57 USPQ 324; *Ex parte Douros*, 163 USPQ 667; and *In re Craige*, 89 USPQ 393. In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to reasonably expect the composition of Taylor, Jr. to possess an equilibrium relative humidity as that recited because similar compositions have been utilized.

4. Claims 1-3, 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dovey et al. (WO 00/34422), hereinafter “Dovey”:

Dovey teaches a laundry detergent compositions comprising an effervescence granule (see page 5, lines 1-4), comprising an acid source at a level of from 0.1% to 99%, most preferably from 15% to 50% by weight of the total granule, a carbon dioxide source at a level of from 0.1% to 99%, more preferably from 45% to 85% by weight of the total granule (see page 8, lines 18-24). Dovey also teaches that it may be preferred that a desiccant is present in the effervescence granule such as overdried inorganic and organic salts, anhydrous salts, in particular overdried silicates and aluminosilicates, anhydrous silicates and/or sulphate salts (see page 9, lines 1-3), in amounts, say for example, 2%, 5% or 10% (see Particles III, VII and XII on page 63, 4th line from last). Dovey, however, fails to disclose a laundry detergent composition having an equilibrium relative humidity value as that recited.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to reasonably expect the laundry detergent composition of Dovey to possess an equilibrium relative humidity as that recited because similar compositions have been utilized.

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dovey as applied to the above claims, and further in view of Taylor, Jr.

Dovey teaches the features as described above. Dovey, however, fails to disclose the desiccant which is silica gel.

Taylor, Jr. teaches the features as described above. In particular, Taylor, Jr. teaches desiccant or drying agent for an effervescent system such as calcium sulfate and silica gel (see col. 6, lines 32-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized silica gel as the desiccant or drying agent because Dovey specifically desires overdried inorganic salts or anhydrous salts as the dessicant and Taylor, Jr. teaches such inorganic salts such as silica gel.

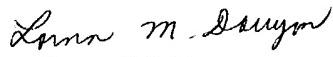
Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The references are considered cumulative to or less material than those discussed above.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lorna M. Douyon whose telephone number is (571) 272-1313. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays from 8:00AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on (571) 272-1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Lorna M. Douyon
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1751